was obliged to retire after the first part. In cor of this, the exquisite trio, "Lift thine eyes," and the aria, "O Rest in the Lord," as well as two or three other numbers, had to be omitted. But the little work which her indisposition allowed her to do was, as is almost always the case with whatever Miss Drasdit sings, extremely well done, and her enforced absence in the second part of the oraterio was all the more to be regretted on this account. Mr. Simpson was in better voice than usual, and sang with all his old-time vigor. The perfectly artistle character of his work was peculiarly noticeable in his recitatives, which were sung with the utmost clearness and precision, and with a regard to the meaning of the words which one rarely hears. His two soles, " If with all your hearts" and "Then shall the righteous shine," were exquisitely rendered; the time of the latter, though, was a little Mr. Sohst, as Elijah, was extremely good. "Is not His word like a fire t" was admirably given, and "It is enough " left very little to be desired. His recitatives, , of which he has a great many, were carefully and

well done. I The work of the chorus was very uneven. It is not well balanced, and this defect was enhanced at times by the explosive singing of the different parts, which seemed work along without any regard to each other. The tenors were very weak, particularly on the high notes. The chorus "Help Lord" was very rough and coarse, and "He watching over Israel" was unmercifully mangled. The orchestra, too, showed the same lack of training as the chorus, and the brass was at times very offensive, being decidedly coarse and bintant. The chorus seems to contain some material, for there were many young, fresh voices, but it d not seem as though they could be depended on. Careful practice, however, would do much to remedy the de fects which were apparent in their work, and this they have; with such a conductor as Mr. Bristow they sho be able to give a better account of themselves than they

MR, ROWE AS MICAWBER.

It is not needful for the public information that we should dwell at length upon the embediment of Micauber that is given by Mr. George Fawcett Rowe. The work has often been displayed here under circumstances of the widest publicity, and it was long since recognized as one of the best humorous interpretations that grace and refresh the cotemporary stage. Last night it was again witnessed at Booth's Theater, and it again elicited the tribute of eager interest, happy laughter, and intellectual admiration. The humor of Mr. Rowe berein once more stood that practical test which affectation of humor was never known to bear. It has a twofold power; it is rich and it is refined; it saturates the mind and feelings with pleasure and it entirely satisfies the faculty of taste. The zest with which Micamber enjoys life and the airy nonchalance with which drifts along the current of every-day affairs naturally tend to promote exaggeration in the actor who assumes to embody him: the temptaon is toward caricature and ludierous bombast: Mr. Rowe, it has always seemed to us, avoids this blem ish, through certain felicities of his own temperament no less than through artistic design. His Micaneber, at least, is a sincere, well-meaning, gentle, simple sort of man, happy in the pleasure of the present—so that pleasure be innecent-and airily careless of the future. and this fine spirit the rougher elements of humorous externals crystallize, and the work is moided into sym metrical form by the firm touch that comes of long experience. Two or three points are, possibly, over-emphasized, for the studious reader of Dickens, who looks for the exact reproduction of the grotesque eriginal, and therein looks for an impossi-The novel-writer can be as prolix as oses: the actor must epitomize, and sometimes must convey in broad splashes of color that which the author can give by the slow, cumulative process of delicate tints. But, asido from these very few instances of the farce flavor, the personation remains level with the conception of Dickens, and it produces the excellent effeet of giving delight, without one particle of coarseness to effend the fluest sensibility. In the drunken seene last night-which Mr. Rowe has to earry by the force of his complete identification with the character and his mtagious humor-Micarber was not less refined tha comical, and a constant ripple of laughter accompanied this passage. The mystery, the grandiloquence, the maudlin grief, the passionate volumence, and the continual eccentricity of the performance, in the scenes at Canterbury, were also greeted with like approximion, and Mr. Howe received the popular compliment of more

than one recall before the curtain.

Mr. F. B. Warde need Tegotly with the power of truth and the pathos of sincerity. Miss Mary Wells repeated her former marked success as *Belsy Trolinoid*, and was Miss Ross Rand as Em'ly, Miss Helen Tracy as Rosa Darile, Mr. Leclerca as Heep-an excellent piece of acting, truthfully and delicately toned-Mr. Weaver as Ham, and Mr. Havry Da'ton as David Copperfield. part of Mrs. Micawber was presented by Miss Mary Sunart, the sister of Mr. Stuart Robson, a lady whon nature has fitted to personate the eccentricities of Dickens, and whose success as Mrs. Micawber was beyond question. The Cathedral scene last night was impressively magnificent, and the scenery throughout was to and handanne. "Little Em'ly holiday drama as the stage possesses, and its timely arrival will doubtless be welcomed. The house last night was well filled, and the piece was cordially received.

THE PHILLIPPS OPERA COMPANY.

The Italian Opera Company organized by Miss Adelalde Phillipps seems to have been very successful in Washington and Baltimore, and was last week in Richmond. Miss Adelasde Paillipps bas appeared in Richmend. Miss Adelands Paintapps and appears in "La Favorita," with Tom Karl and Tagliapietra, and in "I Berbiere," with Tom Karl and the basso Carré. Miss Phillippe's Leonora and Rosina used to be well known among the very best impersonations on our stage, and the efforts of her principal supporters in the present tour seem to have met with hearty favor. Her fister, Miss Matilda Politings, has been singing in "La Commentials," and the Estimore press accords for her Commentials," and the Estimore press accords for her entoln," and the Enitumore press accords for her and success. The company will come to New-York

MISCELLANEOUS.

Last night was a pleasant one,-though not notably busy,-at the various city theaters. Mr. Rowe reappeared at Booth's Theater as Micawber, in the play of "Little Endy," which was impressively displayed, and acted with much ability, in pres. displayed, and acted with index admits, in pre-ence of a large audience. Miss Julia Mathews and Mr. G. H. Macdermett pleased a considerable assemblage at the Eagle-Miss Mathews as Jeany Lind and Mr. Macdermott as a singer of comic songs. "Our Boys" was repeated at the Fifth Avenue Theate and "Caste" was again charmingly interpreted at Wallack's, both performances being well attended. M. Octave Femilier's "Dallia" was well acted by the French troope, and seen by a refined and select company at the Lyccum. Mile, Leona Dare came out once more at the Olympic, and ber daring and graceful exploits were seen, with admiration, by a crowd of spectators. Mr. tius Williams appeared at Tony Pastor's Theater, where he finds far and where he pleased quite a numerous assemblage. The dramatic painting of "The Siege of Parks" was exhibited, as usual, at the Colesseum. "Rose Michel," at the Union Square Theater, and "The Mighty Dollar," at the Park stiracted full houses; and agreeable entertainments were off-red at the Third Avenue Theater and the Opera House of the can Francisco Minairels.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

The stage is never backward in good works of charity of in gracious testimonials of henor to virtue and talent. The late impressive cerements in Partshoro, expressive of respect to the memory of Henry Wilson, were prompted by Mr. John T. Ford, the well-known theatrical manager, who also designed the fine and costly states peare at tribute to the lamented Viesting of the proceeding the president which appeared in front of the Holliday Street Taxater in that cay.

"Caste" was produced at the Globe Theater, In Boston, hast night, with Mr. Homes as Series, Mr. Comper as D'Atroy. Miss Kathasthe Rosers as Esther Eccles, Miss Lilian Conway as Tody Eccles, Mr. Owen Marlawo as Hastere, Mrs. Marlar as the Marquise de St. Lunc, and Mr. J. H. Burnett as Som Gerridge.

The little theater formerly known as Bryant's Opera House, and later as Darding's, will, we also told, be reopened, under the name of the Twenty-third Street Theater, with a first-class stock company and a

Miss Kate Field has been giving perform-Miss Kate Field his over the last of the last appeared at Liverpool and elsewhere, and will appear in Scotland. Mr. Carl Rosn is reported as inving approved of Miss Field's singing, and suggested that she should get plays written which would serve for the especial display of her voice. This hely, it will be seen is practically persuing those professional studies which are essential to the success of a dramatic aspirant.

Mr. Fechter has arrived in the city, and he will come forth on Thursday evening, at the Lyceum Theater, as Rischenbuch (Obcureizer), in "L'Aldine."

Mr. Daly's new play, called "Pique," will be presented at the Fifth Avenue Theater on Dec. 13.

Mr. Rignold has pleased the Boston public as Henry f. He has also made a display of iracible temper, before the footlights, because a spectator took the liberty of hissing at him. A letter in The Boston Gazetic states that Mr. Rignold apostrophized this sibnat individual as "Flend," and that the offending demon was ejected by the hand of the law.

QUEBEC, Nov. 29.—Seven hundred barrels of flour ave been forwarded by Government to the clergy of the Mag-alor Islands for distribution among the needy inhabitants.

but even in this particular, looking at the motives which led to the act, we do not think that there is any serious led to the act, we do not think that there is any serious difficulty in getting at the true meaning of Congress. The act itself was an experiment, and should be considered in the nature of a proposal for inducing men to engage in the work. There was no certainty that capital, with the untried obstacles in the way, could be enlisted. If enlisted at all it could be only on conditions which would insure, in case of success, remuneration proportionate to the risk incurred. Congress effered an inducement in the shape of lands, and of interest-bearing bends of the United States. There is no controversy about the terms on which the lands were granted, and the only point on which there is any were granted, and the only point on which there is any controversy relates to the obligation imposed upon the Company to pay these bonds.

THE PRECISE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

It is not doubted that the Government is to be reim-bursed, both principal and interest, but the precise question for decision is whether the Company is required to pay the interest before the maturity of the principal. The solution of the question depends upon the meaning of the 5th and 6th sections of the original set of 1862, and of the 6th section of the amendatory act of 1864. The 5th section of the original act contains the undertaking of Government, and the 6th defines the obligations of the Company. By the 5th section it is provided that, on the completion and equipment of 40 consecutive miles of said railroad and telegraph, in accordance with the provisions of this act, there should issue to said Company bonds of the United States of \$1,000 each, payable in 30 years after date, bearing six per contum per annum interest, said interest payable semi-annually, and secure the payment to the United States as hereinafter provided of the amount of said bonds so issued and delivered to said Company, together with all interest thereon which shall have been paid the United States; the issue of said bonds and delivery to the Company shall, ipso facto, constitute a first mortgage on the whole line of the railroad and telegraph, together with the rolling stock, fixtures, and property of every kind and description; and in consideration of which said bonds may be issued, and on the refusal said bonds may be issued, and on the refusal or failure of said Company to redeem said bonds or any part of them, what required so to do by the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the provisions of the act, the said road with all the rights, functions, immunities, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and also all land granted to the said Company by the United States when at the time of said default shall remain in ownership of said Company, may be taken possession of by the Secretary of the Treasury for the United States.

The manifest purpose of this section is to take a lica on the property of the Company, for the ultimate redemption of bonds, principal, and interest, but the way and time are left to further provision. That the Government was expected, in the first instance, to pay the interest, time are left to further provision. That the Government was expected, in the first instance, to pay the interest, is clear enough, for the mortrage was taken to secure the repayment of the bonds, together with all interest thereon which shall have been paid by the United States. This phrase implies a prior payment by the United States. Whatever may be the duty of the corporation in regard to reimbursement, when repayment is spoken of, it is understood that something is to be paid back. Apart from that, had it been the interion of Congress that the corporation itself should pay the interest as it fell due, the phraseology appropriate to send how the reliabursement was to be made, was to be in comformity with the terms prescribed in another portion of the art. The latter part of the section provides for the forfeiture of the property of the Company, in case of a failure to redeem the bonds, according to the plan of redecaption thus provided.

THE COMPANY'S THREE DUTIES.

THE COMPANY'S THREE DUTIES. The obligations imposed upon the Company, or asamed by it, in relat on to the repayment of the bonds,

are set forth entirely in Section 6, which on account o

its importance is quoted at length: SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the grants aforeand are trade upon condition that said Company shall
pay said bonds at maturity, and shalt keep said raifroad
and telegraph line in repair and use, and shall at all
times transmit dispatches over said telegraph line, and
transport mails, troops, maintions of war, supplies, and
public stores upon said raifroad for the Government
whonever required to do so by any department theoreof,
and that the Government shall at all times have
the preference in the use of the same for all the
purposes aforesaid, at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the amounts paid by private
parties for the same kind of service, and all compensation for services rendered for the Government shall be
applied to the payment of said bonds and interest, until
the whole amount is fally paid. Said Company may also
pay the United states wholly or in part in the same or
other bonds, freasury notes, or other evidences of debt
scanns the United States to be allowed at par, and after
and, at least 5 per centum of net carnings of said road
mail also be annually applied to the payment thereof."

Leaving out of consideration the parts of this section Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the grants afore-Leaving out of consideration the parts of this section not pertinent to this inquiry there are three things, and

three only, which the corporation is required to do, conerning the bonds in controversy: First: To pay said bonds at maturity; Second: To allow the Government to retain the compensation due to the corporation for service rendered, and to apply the same to payment of the bonds and inter-

st; and Third; To pay over to the Government, after the road as been completed, five per cent of the not entuings of he road, to be appropriated to the payment of the bonds

CONSTRUCTION OF THE WOLD "MATURITY." we take the hanguage, used in atural and obvious sense, there can be no difficulty in arriving at the meaning of the condition to pay nds at maturity. As commonly understood, the word "maturity," in its application to bonds and other similar instruments, applies to the time fixed for payment, which is the termination of the time that they to run. The bonds in question were bonds of United States. This obligation the Government was required to perform, and as the bonds were issued and delivered to the corporation, to be sold for the purpose of raising money with which to carry on the work, it is insisted that Conscress must have intended to impose a corresponding ob-ligation on the part of the corporation. In support of gress must have intended to impose a corresponding obligation on the part of the corporation. In support of that construction it is sought to give the word "matnity" a double signification, applying it to every payment of interest as it fails due as well as the principal. But this is extending the application of the word beyond its universal and obvious meaning, and would be contrary to all legal rules. Courts cannot supply deficiencies in legislation, eiting on this point, Lord Chief Baron Ireland, who said: "I wenture to lay it down as a general rule, respecting interpretation of deeds, that all latitude of construction mass always be restricted to the words, which must be artifuce sense that is commonly put upon them. If we step heyond that fire, we no longer construction to the horse of the samplificable to the language of a statute as to the language of a deed. The plantse "To pay bonds at materity" does not bear the sense sought to be attributed to it, but applies obviously to the obligation to pay both principal and interest, when the bonds become due, it does not mean to pay the interest as it secrees, and the principal when he has many, and awhords deficient that thing to be required to pay interest every six months, and the principal and interest, when the bends reach has aring, and a whoily different thing to be required to pay interest every six months, and the principal and interest as it fails due. Neither in principal and materials are such a payment of semi-annual interest as it fails due. Neither in principal and materials to appropriate from the express letter of the statute warrantest, and especially when such a construction leads to so great an extension of the condition as to define the payment of semi-annual interest as it fails due. Neither in principal or form its extend the condition is declared a case of herifaire of property; of the con property of the conposition is subject to forfeiture on property of the conposition is subject to forfeiture on property of the con property of the co

THE HOAD NOT BOUND TO PAY INTEREST AS IT

ing. But if the words, "to pay said bends at naturity" did not give notice that that enction on the part of the Government was intended, exaction on the part of the Government was intended, asiliar sid the other provisions of the sixth section do so, asiliar sid the other provisions of the sixth section do so, fiver create no obligation on the part of the Company to pay the interest as it falls due, nor was it so intended, and the interest as it falls due, nor was it so intended, and the interest and the core manner was to retain one-influed amount due the Company for sorvices rendered by the theirpany, and to apply the amount towards the provision that the Company, cannot be truly called a regular ment that the Company should be truly called a regular ment that the Company should be truly called a regular ment that the Company should be truly called a regular ment that the Company should be discharged. But Company and the principal could be discharged. But Company, or of which the principal could be discharged. But Company, for the Company for its attitude payment.

The Company, for obvious reasons, telebit be very willing to accept the bonds of the Government on tasses terms, and very inwelling to come under an absolute promise to pay the current interest as it occurred. It was not the acceptable to Company was onliged to raise money of the work, when the Company was onliged to raise money overly as months to pay interest, when all its availance means were necessary for the execution of the work, the burden would now been very heavy. Congress did not see fit to impose this burden, and to put the Company in a position to risk the fortificure of all its rights. Beedles, it is fair to infer that Congress supposed that the services to be rendered by the road to the the Company was onliged to raise money vices to the Pacific by the ancient mode abundantly show.

General the state of the provision that the government shall retain the componant of or services rendered by the Company, either before or after the road must be perceived, are equally applicable to the provision that 5 per cent of the carnings of the road shall be annually applied to the payment of the bonds and interest. It is not perceived on any principle of construction that the obligation of the Company to pay the interest on the bonds every six montas can be predicated on the terms of this provision any note than on the terms of the other. Both are reserved funds out of which the Gevernment is to be reimbursed—in the out of which the Gevernment is to be reimbursed—in the iow. The views presented regarding the provision that the

thously. Mass Drasdil was unfortunately indisposed, and THE UNION PACIFIC WINS. first instance the interest it had paid, leaving the surplus to be applied to the payment of the principal. CONGRESS ACTED FOR SECURITY AND PROSPERITY

> OF THE COUNTRY. In addition to all that has been said there is enough in the scheme of the act and the purpose contemplated by it to show that Congress never intended to enforce on the Company the obligation to pay current interest. The act was passed in the midst of war, when the public mind was alive to the necessity of binding the Pacific States to those of the Atlantic. Confessedly undertaking was outside of the abil ity of private capital, and only by the helping nd of Congress could the problem, difficult of solution under the most favorable circumstances, be worked out, Local business as a source of profit could not be expected, and whether, when considered as an investment it would prove valuable, was a question for time to de termine. But vast as the work was, the growing want of the country, as well as the existing military necessities of the Government, demanded that it should be completed. Under the stimulous of these considerations Congress acted. It did not act for the benefit of private property. but for no object deemed essential to the security of the country as well as to the prosperity of the country. Com-pelled as it was to incorporate a private company in order to accomplish the object, it profered the terms on which it would lend its aid, which, if deemed liberal now, were then considered with the lights before it not too liberal for the purpose of engaging the attention of enterprising men, who, if not themselves capitalists, were in a position to command the use of capital. The terms looked to ultimate security rather than to immediate reimbursement, and for the obvious reason that the corporation would require all its available means for construction, and that the exaction of an obligation on its part to pay the interest on the bonds would tend to cripple the enterprise at a time when the primary object of Congress was to advance it, there were great rises to be taken in connection with an enterprise inparalleled in the history of any free people, and which, if completed at all, would require, as it was supposed, 12 years. But these risks were common to both parties, and Congress was obliged to assume its shares and advance the bonds or to abandon the enterprise. Very obviously the grant of lands, however valumble after the road was built, could not be available as a means of resource with which to build it. If the road were a success, the corperation would be in a situation to repay the advance of interest and to pay the principal when it became due. If, on the contrary, the investment proved to be a failure, subjecting private persons who invested their property in it to a total loss, there was left to the Government the entire property of the corporation, of which immediate possession could be taken under a declaration of forfeiture. which it would lend its aid, which, if deemed liberal THE PURPOSE OF THE ACT OF 1864.

> In view of the circumstances under which the act of 1862 was passed, and of the purposes to be accomplished by it, appearing as they do in the title, as well as in the body of the act, and constituting as they do the public history of this legislation, this question seems to present fairly, in its scope and effect, views that are inconsistent with the positions asserted by the appellant. Netwithstanding the favorable terms the read languished and the effect of that was the passage of the amendatory act of 1864. By that, the grant of lands wis doubled, the Government loan was made a second instead of a first mortgage, and a provision wa inserted that only one-half of the earnings from the Government should be required to be applied to the payment of the bonds. This amendment was without deabt intended merely to modify the provisions of the original act so as to allow the Gov ment to retain only one-half the compensation for services fendered, instead of all of it. Aithough the provis ion is that the compensation shall be applied to the payment of bonds, yet it cannot be supposed that Congress intended to relinquish the rights reserved in the first set in regard to the reimbursement of interest. The purpose of Congress could not have been anything more than to of Congress could not have been anything more than to surrender on the part of the Government the right to retain the whole of the earnings of the Company from it, and to accept in lieu of that the right to retain one-mail of the earnings. The change was a very material one, and was intended as a favor to the Company. But on the principle contended for by the appellant it would be of no value. Of what possible advantage could it be to this Company to receive payment for one-half of the transportation done for the Government, if it was to be subjected to a suit to recover the other half as soon as it was paid! And yet this is the effect of the provision on the theory that the Company is a debtor to the Government on each semi-animal payment of interest. If the Government consents to the domination of its security, so that one-half of the carolings of the Company is to be applied to that purpose, what is to become of the other half. There is no implication that the money. It is very clear that the Congress of 1864 did not suppose, in making this concession, that it wenth be barren of results. But it is unnecessary to pursue that subject farther.
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> THE MANIFEST FURPOSE ON THE ACT OF 1871.

THE MANIFEST PURPOSE ON THE ACT OF 1871. The practice of the Government for a series of years was in conformity with the views which I have taken, until the Secretary of the Treasury arrested the payment of the money and directed it to be withheld. The of the Secretary brought the subject to the attention of Congress, and the Act of March 3, 1871, was passed, directing half of the money due to the Pa-eifle roads—"for service rendered either hereto-fore or hereafter" to be puid, leaving open the question of ultimate right for legal decision. After that another set was passed, by virtue of which the suit was instituted by the appellers in the Court of Claims. It is contended that the purpose of that act was to replace the present charter of the Union Pacific Railroad Company concerning the provisions we have so discussed, but manifestly the purpose was very different. brought, and in such suit the the Government half of what they carned by transports tion, which question was to be determined on its merits. The merits of such a question are necessarily determined when the effect of the charter is determined. It is hardly necessary to say that it would be able to authorize suit to be brought if it was the intention to repeal the provision on which the suit could alone be predicated. We cannot go into an arrangement on the consequences which follow our decision. Consequences are not an argument to be considered in the determination of questions. Whether an act of incorporation is less beneficial to the Government than was supposed, or whether an act of Congress is more or less politic and wise, it is not our province to determine when we have declared the meaning of it. If there be power to pass it, our duty in connection with it is ended.

The judgment of the Court of Claims is affected.

The judgment of the Court of Claims is affirmed.

THE ST. LOUIS WHISKY TRIALS.

A DRIVE AT THE WHITE HOUSE"-EX-COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS ON THE STAND. St. Louis, Nov. 29 .- In the Avery trial to-

day, C. Rogers, at one time Deputy Commissioner of In-ternal Revenue, teatified as to various matters concerning the workings of the Internal Revenue office at Washington, among other things, as follows: I once organized a raid without Avery's knowledge; Avery complained of it, and said he regarded it as an imputation against him; boughes said the secrets leaked out in some way, and he intended to confus them to as few as possible; that was the New-Orients expedition, and it was successful.

John W. Douglass festified: I was Commissioner of Internal Revenue from 1871 to May last; subsequent to the

New-Orleans raid I wanted to try this district; the news got out in some way; I then became convinced that it would be necessary to get rid of the officers; I sent PALLS DUE.

It would require a pratty long statement to declare the terms and conditions assumed by this corporation when it assented to the set. If Cameros had intended to the set. If Cameros had intended to the set. If Cameros had intended to the set of the payment of interest for those bends before the maturity of the bonds themselves, it would have declared its purpose in impuring about which there could be no misunderstandard to the first condition of the successful raid on New-Odeans; Avery knew nothing of the successful raid on the place; he came to my effect and complained that my action reflected upon him; in the Fall of 1874 i concluded to change the Samuel Camero and talked with the Parallel and Samuel Camero. pervisors, and talked with the President and Secretary Bristow about it; as soon as the elections were over and out of the way. I recommended the changes; I sent McDonaid and Joyce to Pailadelphia; there was a great pressure brought to bear upon the President, and McDonaid and Joyce were hot transferred as I had recommended.

recommended.
In reference to the question as to whether Rabcock came to zea the witness about retaining Mabonald and In reference to the question as to whether liaboock came to set the witness about retaining Mebonald and Jovee in their district, the comest for Avery eddected. Gen. Renderson stated that he intended to prove that Gen. Raboock was in this line, and with this view, W. D. W. Harnard was called, and asked to compare a telegram landed him with a letter from Raboock written to harnard. The latter thought the telegram was not written by Palecck.

pard. The latter thought the telegram was not written by Pabeock. Air. Daughas was recalled, but could not recognize the elegram as having been written by Habcock. E. R. Chapman was then called and said he was a dige of hardwriting, and had no bestation in saying hat the felegram and letter were written by the same erson.
Mr. Guullan, cashler in the United States Treasury at
Anthonion who said be was an expert in handwriting,

Washington, who said he was an expert in handwriting, testined that the letter and telegram were written by the Donahue, clerk in the Western Union Tele-

John R. Donaine, even in all identified various tele-agm Office, was to realled and sent from here from (73 to 1875). Gen. Homlerson wished to read the telegrams, but idge Krum objected, and stiamatized the proceeding edge Krum objected, and stigmatized the proceeding one samply to boster up this case and involve the cy in a mundle as to was being tried. The telegrama ere finenest's and not Avery's. He said they were in-sinced also to make a drive at the white House.

GEN, BARCOCK UNDER GRAVE SUSPICION.

is understood that among the evidence against Gen. Bab-cock, in addition to the dispatches already offered, are others signed "Sylph," which have been examined by the Grand Jury, who are fully convinced that they came from Gen. Babcock. These dispatches are all communi-cations warning the Ring of trouble or reporting action in its interest.

FOREIGN NEWS.

RUSSIAN LOSSES AT KHOKAND. LONDON, Monday, Nov. 29, 1875. Accounts from Tiflis represent the Russian ases in the recent rising at Khokand as being heavy. Part of the garrison at Khokand were massacred.

TWELVE HUNDRED EGYPTIANS KILLED. LONDON, Monday, Nov. 29, 1875. The Daily News publishes a special telegram from Alexandria to-day, which says the Abyssinians had surprised and killed a body of 1,200 Egyptians, including

17 officers. ENGLAND AND THE SUEZ CANAL. LONDON, Monday, Nov. 29, 1875. M. de Lessens has issued a circular in which

he says he regards England's purchase of the Khédive's shares as a fortunate thing, and the consequence will be the renunciation by the British Government of its former hostility to the interests of the shareholders of the canal.

FOREIGN NOTES.

HENDAYE, Nov. 29 .- The Carlists have renenced a vigorous bombardment of San Sebastian. LONDON, Nov. 29 .- A dispatch from Penang says it is not expected that the British troops will meet with any serious resistance at Perak.

HAVANA, Nov. 29 .- The birthday of King Alfonso was celebrated yesterday by festivities at the Government Palace, and a fine mixtary and civic pro-PARIS, Nov. 29 .- The Assembly has finally

adopted the clause of the Electoral bill providing for voting by arrondissement (districts). In the division the Assembly stood 401 for and 200 against the clause. LONDON, Nov. 29 .- A telegram from Shangha says the British Inquiry Commission met a traveler who

warned them that a large force was assembled at Yun-nau, and resistance to the investigation into the murder of Mr. Margaray might be expected. Canovas del Castillo, who is to again become head of the Spanish Ministry, was formerly a Minister under O'Donneil. He is a moderate Liberal, and warmiy devoted to the interests of the King Alfonso. He retired

devoted to the interests of the King Alfonso. He retired a few months ago in consequence of a disagreement with his colleagues, and was succeeded by Gen. Jovellar, who will probably continue to act as Minister of War. Señor Liano, Count of Toreno, who is to be Minister for Foreign Aflairs, is of noble lineage and very wealthy. He was a supporter of the ex-Queen Isabella, and held aloof from the revolutionary movement of 1868 which deposed her. He is strongly conservative, and will doubtless adopt a reactionary policy in dealing with Cuba.

THE FIRE RECORD.

RUBBER FACTORY DESTROYED-LOSS \$600,000. Boston, Nov. 29 .- The Boston Rubber Shoe Company's factories were barned this morning. All of the immense brick buildings, with the exception of one wing, are destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$600,000, and the insurance is \$156,000; 800 employés are thrown out of work. The fire is supposed to have started from the careless use of a gas jet by one of the female em ployés. The insurance is divided as follows: Royal. \$10,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, \$15,000; Merchants', \$5,000; Hoffman, Globe, German-American, North British, Firemen's Fund, Washington, Penn, Com merce, Lamar, Relief, Alert, and St. Louis, \$2,500 each; North-Western, \$5,000; Humboldt, \$5,000; Fire Association, \$7,500; Atlantie, N. Y., \$5,000; State of Pennsylvania, \$500; Cutizens', New-Jersoy, \$2,500; Reyal Canadian, \$7,500; Cutizens', New-Jersoy, \$2,500; Reyal Canadian, \$7,500; Allance, \$1,500; Farragut, \$2,500; Commonwealth, \$5,700; American Central, \$1,000; Citizens', Missouri, \$3,500; Western, \$5,250; Fairfield, \$2,500; Equitable, \$2,500; Manufacturers', N. J., \$2,500; Enterprise, \$2,500; Paterson, \$2,500; British American, \$2,500; Manufacturers', \$5,000; Franklin, Pathadolphia, \$2,500; Home, Now-York, \$5,000; St., \$2,500 cach. North-Western, \$5,000; Humboldt, \$5,000; Fire Associ 23,000 cach. LATER.—A later estimate of the less by the burning of he factory of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company places

the loss at \$600,000. IN THIS CITY.

The place under Pier No. 39 North River, used by Dodd's Express Company for storage, was dis covered to be on fire yesterday. The property was damaged about \$100. The fire is believed to have been caused by a spark from a canal-beat lying at the pier.

IN JEESEY CITY.

The residence of Edward Faulkner, at No. 262 Railroad-ave., Jersey City, was damaged \$100 by a fire yesterday, caused by a spark from a locometive. It was fully insured.

BROOKLYN ART ASSOCIATION RECEPTION. The thirty-first reception of the Brooklyn Art Association was given last evening at the Art Association Building and Academy of Music, in Brooklyn. There were more than 400 paintings on exhibition, in cluding pictures from the Packer and Polytechnic Institutes. There was no order of merit in the arrangement of the pictures; the committee intended that pictures of and he so distributed that the collection a whole, would appear to the best advantage. The pictures exhibited are nearly all for sale, very few of them having been loaned for the occasion. There were few portraits, and few groupings of men or animals. Landscapes outnumbered all other classes of paintings. "The Nublan Story Teller," repre senting the interior of a havem and the occupants, in easy positions, listening to the story of the Nubian, who is scated on the floor, is by F. A. Bridgeman, and has been purchased by S. Hopkins Keep. Bridgeman has other paintings on exhibition. Mr. T. H. De Hass exexhibited a marine painting, "Dritting Ashore in a Fog."
It was one of the largest pictures of the collection.
"Among the Adirondarks," by K. W. Hubbard, a painting by J. B. Whittaker, "Mediation," by Constance
Maver, "The Charlity Scholar," by Cornélia W. Consat,
and "Interruption," by G. Doyen, were among other
paintings exhibited. A least, the work of Miss E. F.
Brigham, which had been put on exhibition only to
granify the expressed wishes of her friends, attracted
much attention. It is the first work of Miss Brigham.

The rooms of the Association Building were rull during
the whole evening, so much so that those who wished to
study certain pictures were compelled to drift with the
crowd. A concert was given in the Agazony of Music. other paintings on exhibition. Mr. T. H. De Haas ex-

JERSEY CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION. The Board of Education of Jersey City met tast evening to receive the report of the committee appointed to investigate charges lately preferred by Director Hollins. The first charge was that the Board had failed to economize sufficiently to carry on the schools until Dec. 1. The committee showed that every effort had been made, even to the extent of culting down salaries, discharging teachers, and closing School No. 15. The charges against Director McDonald had not been The charges against Director MeDonald had not been investigated, as the marfor was before the Grand Jury. The charge of extravagance in the purchase of running was cartially sustained. The committee also found that Mr. Hurley, Superintendent of Repairs, had been grossighted by the Charges were not sustained, and Director Holling was severely consured for making whole sale charges. The found resolved fixelf into a committee of the whole to discuss the report.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION. The Poles of this city commemorated yesterday the 45th auniversary of the Polish Revolution of 1830, at No. 16 Rivington of. The hall was flied with Polish exiles, among them several veterans who had taken part in the Revolution. The back of the platform was decorated with a large Polish flag, draped in mourainc. Over this was a portrait of Kesciusko, and on either side portraits of Washington and John Sobleski. Charles Jendrejowski delivered a brief address upon the Charles Jendrejowski delivered a brief address, upon the history of Poland, sleetching, their sufferings after the partition of their country. The other principal specifiers of the avening were Joseph Czarnecki. Mr. Rodin, Mr. Markowitz, and Mr. Raginski. They declared that the salvation of Poland would be brought about by the action of its enemies. Rasin and Germany would at no distant day be engaged in a desperate war, and then would be the time for Poland to assert her freedom.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CITIES COMMISSION. ALBANY, Nov. 29 .- In pursuance of the relution of the fast Legislature, passed in accordance with the request contained in his message upon the sub-ject, Gov. Tiblen has appointed the following gentlemen a Commission to revise the methods for the Government of cities:

William M. Evarts of New-York, Samuel Hand of Alcony, E. I., Gudkin of New-York, Edward Cooper of New-York, Martin B. Anderson of Rochester, John A. Lett of Brooklyn, James C. Carter of New-York, Oswald Ottendorfer of New-York, William Allen Butler of Yonkers, Simon Stern of New-York, Joshua M. Van Cott of Brooklyn, and Henry J. Dimmock of Brooklyn.

which blows were exchanged, resulting in a challenge from the latter. At the first fire Baylor received a flesh wound in the left side, when the friends of both of the combatants interfered and prevented any further blood-

AN INDIGNATION MEETING IN BALTIMORE. BALTIMOPE, Nov. 29. - Several thousand names have been signed to a call for a citizens' mass meeting to-morrow night, to give expression " to the popular condemnation of the so-called election held here ures as may be deemed proper in vindication of the rights of the people and the purity of the electoral fran-chise." on Tuesday, Nov. 2, and for the adoption of such meas-

FROM APPRECIATIVE READERS.

A BOOK OF EDITORIALS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Why not put in book form your editorial happy thoughts, such as "Giving Thanks," "The Value of Monuments," "The Old Folks at Home," and many others of equal worth † They are really too entertaining and instructive to lose. To many who do not keep a file of newspapers, and to whom THE TRIBUNE has become an old and valued friend, they would be a valuable souvenir. Our torpid moral livers need just such stimulants occasionally, and you will be doing humanity a great good if you put in convenient shape for regular and constant use a quantity of your healthful, moral "appetiture."

A CONSTANT READER. Lizers." New-York, Nov. 26, 1875.

AN INTERESTING NEWSPAPER-BUT UNSOUND ON

MONEY.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: What an excellent paper is THE TRIB-UNE! Take to-day's issue, for instance. I came near not buying it, thinking that as this was the day after a holiday, it would not be likely to contain much that I would care to read. But as I stepped into the car I bought THE TRIBUNE, and I found that it contained more of what I wanted to read than I could read during my hour's journey. Besides the news, it contained interesting foreign mestic correspondence. Let me thank you for publishing so good a paper. I believe THE TRIBUNE, in everything but editorials, is the best paper in the world. The editorials are well written—better written than those of any other New-York paper, but they never treat the currency question fairly. You always speak of the advocates of a greenback circulation as being dishonest. Such advocates may be in error, but they are not dishonest. I am an honest convert to the greenback theory, and I believe your theory will, if carried out, eventually establish the worst of all despotsms—a money despotsm. Yet I believe you are honest in maintaining such a theory, and I know you publish (as I have said) the best paper in the world.

Yets. York Nov. 26, 1475. world. The editorials are well written-better written New-York, Nov. 26, 1875.

THURLOW WEED AND HENRY WILSON. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: You report Thurlow Weed as maintaining that Charles Sumner is greatly overestimated by his countrymen; and secondly intimating that Henry tations. An illiterate person is not a competent page of Bacon's "Novum Organnio." This is an extreme filustration; but the principle holds from that high point all the way down. Mr. Weed is not competent fitly to measure Mr. Sunner, who lived and wrought in a sphere allogether above his range. He could give a much truer estimate of Mr. Wilson, because the latter was nearer his own plane of endowment.

F. B. P.

livine work going on in Brooklyn and Philadelphia. Other drine work going on in Brookly hand Panascapina. Other papers have been faithfully courageous on most points; but you have excelled in all. I am led to write you thus carnestly because of a letter sent you from Byfield, Conn. When I read that letter I felt keenly sorry that your correspondent should so widely have failed in his solution of the problem of life. In closing let me once more thank you for the intense enjoyment you have given me and thousands of others, in the strangarforward, manly course you have taken all the way through.

Lake Mokegon, Nov. 23, 1876.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER REPORT.

Probabilities.

During Tuesday in the South Atlantic and traing possibly followed by falling baroning north to cast winds, colder, cloudy, and will provail.
States and Tennessee rising barometer, orth-east to north-west winds, colder, partly cloudy eather, and rain, east of the Mississippi, succeeded by

aring weather. for the upper lake region, upper Mississippi, and lower ssouri Valleys, falling barometer, east to south winds For the upper lake region, upper Mississippi, and lower Missouri Valleys, failing barometer, cast to aouth which, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly snow or rain, from Dakota and Nebraska to Lake Superior.

For the Ohio Valley, lower take region, and Middle states, high rollowed by falling barometer, usinds veering to north-east and south-east, decidedly old, partly cloudy weather, and possibly succeeded in the southern portion of the last district by Rain or SNOW.

For New-England high barometer, north-west to north winds, decidedly coid and clear swather.

For the canni region of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, and possibly Virginia and Indiana, temperature below freezing Tuesday night.

Canthonary signals continue at Indianola, Galiveston, New-Orleans, Mobile, and from Cape Hatteras to East-

Cantionary signals continue at Indianola, Galveston, New-Orleans, Mobile, and from Cape Hatteras to East-

WHAT MAKES THE BEST NEWSPAPER.

We have heard a good deal of the decadence of THE NEW-YORK TRIBENS SINCE Mr. Greeley disc have not been able to perceive very many signs the Upon the theory that the office of a newspaper is to useff with all that concerns humanity, especially Upon the theory that the office of a newspaper is to busy itself with all that concerns humanity, especially in its nigher aspects. The Tahrusk may reasonably claim a foremost piace. That is indeed a newspaper that fils its columns with repects of prize-fights and police-count rials, and all the petty incidents of crime and misfortine, and no wise paper can ignore them; but it is a mistaken notion, we apprehend, to regard those as about all there is of news. The Tahrusk and all papers where conducted entertain the opinion that that is news which concerns humanity in its highest as well as its lowest relations, and therefore (The Tahrusk notably) present full reports of all the religious, educational, and sciencific movements that engross the attention of the world. Upon this theory of journalism The Naw-Youk Tahrusk is now conducted, and, it seems to us, was never so successful and never so powerful as now.

THE CASE TO-DAY. We have frequently taken occasion to state and we consider The New York Tanuan the best newsper in the country, and we believe that to be the case day. It should be in every family in this country.

THE COURT OF ALABAMA CLAIMS. Washington, Nov. 20.—In the Court of Commis-81 of 607-To John L. Jenks. \$5,332 15. No. 650-To

the ordered At, the No. 610-George Wilson and Na I Wilson, St. 604 17. No. 611-Free is, Betts et al. I Wilson, St. 604 17. No. 611-Free is, Betts et al. 6. No. 677-Free of Lease of Baltimore, Sc. 600. No. 625-5. Co. at Law et al. of New York, \$77,022 35. No. 625-5. Co. at of Beofon, \$315.75. No. 625-6-beorge Cummings of the \$3.756. No. 631-David Booth Turger of New provided with the loss of the bark Corlegion, case No. surches it its amount samples, \$1,400 to r Shahe P. s. 106 40; there is a surches it its appearance of the provided in the samples of the surches in the surches

following cases were submitted upon the testimony and regiment of coursed: Cases 5/S, 214, and 1,140—tom g the claims for the loss of the Lastetta; case 31—Win

ARMY ORDERS.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The following changes the stations and daties of officers of the Medical Department WASHINGTON, NOV.

In the statices and unites of officers of the Medical Department of the United State Army have been under Section Exercises Swift is relieved from duty at Newport Betracks, Ey., and credered to daty as Medical Director of the Repartment of the cruit, assistant-Surgicen Van Duron Hubbard is collected from duty in the Department of the fund, and criered to proceed to New York City, and report by letter upon in arrival Horse to the Surgicen General Assistant-Surgicen Arguston A. Vennans is relieved from temperary duty at Newport Barracks, Ky. and ordered to duty in the Department of Texas. The order of the Military Division of the Atlantic, and ordering faint to examination for proceeding, and then to report for duty in the Department of Texas, the Department of Texas, has been revoked.

NAVAL ORDERS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Assistant Sor Charles A. Sterfried, N. McP. Fysher, Thomas H. Sir W. Buck, Howard Smith, John F. Brainsford, M. H. Sand James H. Wagner have been ordered to exami prelimmary to promotom. Gunner Win, J. Fergusson in ordered to the Marion. Midshipman Samuel G. Lemiy-ported his return heade, baving been detached from the gainsin on the South Atlantic station, and planed on a orders. Mate John Oden: all has been detached from it mand of the tug Fertame and ordered to the Pawine. Assistant Paymaster O. C. Tillany has been detached from Coast Surveys steamer Biske, and ordered to weath biles or Assistant Paymester O. C. Triliny has been detached from the Coast Survey steamer Biake, and ordered to settle his accounts. Assistant Paymester Reads Frazer has been detached from the Intropid, and ordered to settle his accounts. Mostrain Edward Form the Commission or the Commission of the Commissi

THE STATE OF TRADE.

THE EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS. Lexbox, Nov. 20. - The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the grain markots for the past week, says: "England has bad

a dragging trade, with occasional decline, owing chiefly to the want of condition in the samples. In Holland and Belgions former rates are maintained. In Germany there have been slight fluctuations. In France the quotations are generally unchanged, although in some provincial markets there has been an advance of a shilling, owing to small supplies. Algorish is suffering from severe drouth."

CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, NOV. 29.—CATTLE—Receipts. 2,000 bend; steady with a fair demand; feeders and stockers, \$2.750\$4 50; cows and hetfers, \$2.250\$4; Texans, \$3.250\$4 25; shipments, 1,000 head; quiet but facelipts, 12,000 head; quiet but facelipts, 12,000 head; quiet but facelipts, 37.20757.35; bacon, \$7.150\$7.25; assorted higher; scalawar, \$6.750\$50 90; packers, \$7.2077.25; assorted shipping, \$7.20757.35; bacon, \$7.150\$7.25; assorted \$3.00\$7.55; highments, 2,000 head.

SHEEF—Beceipts, 800 head; steady; common, \$3.2\$3.50; good to choice, \$3.750\$4.50. CATTLE MARKET.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

[For other Ship News see Third Page.]

Steamship Richmond, Kelly, Richmond, City Point, and Nos-olk, with males, to Old Dominion Steamship Co. Ship John Bertram (Nor.), Roed, London Sept. 27, with Bark Ocean Express (of Halifax, N. S.), Crowell, Limerick Cet. 10, via Sydney, C. S., in ballast, Ix anchored on the Bar, Bark Cort Adjer (Nor.), Olsen, Hamburg 71 days, with mase, Bark Esana Francis (of Windsor, N. S.), Burns, Montevides Sept. 20, with hiltes, &c. I. Sanchored on the Bar, Brig Laura Gertrude, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., 10 days, with

naval stores. Schr. Mary Helen (of East Machias), Sauborn, Turk's Island via Now-Haven 16 days, with sait. Schr. Sarah A. Beed. Guptil', Point a Pitre Oct. 30, with su-gar, &c. Is anchored in the Bay.

gar, &c. Is anchored in the Bay.

Ship Star of the West, for Shanghal.

DOMESTIC FORTS,

BOSTON, Nov. 29—Astrived, stemahips Wm. Lawrence, from
Baltimore; Norman, from Philadelphia; Gen. Whitney, from
Rew York; bark Edward May, from Hollo: schra Frank
Leaning, from Richmoud; Maggie P. Smith, from Philadelphia. Salled, barks Sarah and Zephyrine, and brig Gibde.

There were no clearances to day, the Custom-House being
closed.

losed.
Philladeliphia, Nov. 29.—Arrived, steamships Centipeda, con Boston; Reading, from New York; brig H. Trowbridge, from St. Martins. schr. J. B. Johnson, from New York, leared, bark Etile, for Cork or Palmouth; schr. Sallie & coffrey, for Boston.
Pour Royal, S. C. Nov. 29.—Salled, steamship. Godfrey, for Boston.

Post Royat, S. C., Nov. 29.—Sailed, steamship Huntavilla, for New-York.

for New-York.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Nov. 29.—The steamship Columbus, from New-York Nov. 23, arrived here this morning.

GERENSTOWN, Nov. 29.—The American Line steamship Illinois, Shackford, from Philadelphia Nov. 19, arrived here tonight.
HANTSPORT, N. S., Nov. 27.—Sailed, schr. Anna Frye, for New-York, Arrived brig Annie (Re.), from Demograta, Buildenwaten, N. S., Nov. 27.—Arrived, brig China (Br.), from Demograta, CERNYLEGOS, Nov. 26.—Sailed, brig Sarah M. Loring, for New-York.

Brig Iris (Br.), from Chester, Eng., for St. John, N. B., was totally wrecked on the 24th inst. on Scatterie, C. B. The crew were saved. No further particulars.

Schr. Enma, with a cargo of taths for Philadelphia, parted her moorings and drifted upon St. Helena wharf and capsized at Haltax, N. S. on the 29th.

Schr. Acadia, with a cargo of con-Schr. Acadia, with a cargo of coal, was run into by the hark Brother's Pride, and sunk off Market wharf. Hadiax, N. S., Nov. 20.

A Famous Medical Institution.

"The name of Dr. R. V. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y., has become as familiar to the people all over the country as 'bousehold words.' His wonderful remedies, his pumphiets and books, and his large medical experience, have brought thin this prominence and given him a solid reputation. The Times, in the

wilson was superior to Summer. Every man has his limitations. An illiterate person is not a competent judge of Bacon's "Novum Organum." This is an extreme fluoritation; but the principle holds from that high point all the way down. Mr. Weed is not competent fifty to measure Mr. Summer, who lived and wrough in a sphere allogether above his range. He could give a much truer calingether above his range. He could give a much truer calingether above his range. He could give a much truer calingether above his range. He could give a much truer calingether above his range. He could give a much truer calingether above his range. He could give a much truer calingether above his range. He could give a much truer calingether above his range. He could give a much truer calingether above his range. F. B. P. B. P.

MARRIED.

BIRNEY-BLAKE-On Saturday, Nov. 27, at St. Barthol-omew's Church, Now-York, by the Rev. Let Cooke, William G. Birney, so of the late Major Gen. David Birney of Prin-delphia, to Mary Frances, daughter of Frances S. Blake of

Bosion. BRIGGS-LAINE-On Thursday, Nov. 25, at the residence of F. H. Waldron, esq., New Haves, Conn., by the Rev. Mr. Loudell, Rector of St. Paulis, F. Swendin Briggs and Mrs. Anne M. Laine, both recently of Filliade-poids. No varies. Adme M. Lame, total recently of Prinzie, pair. As cards, GUNTHER - VAN VALKENBURGH - On Wodneslay, Nov. 24, at the residence of the brides father, by Rev., George Zabriskie Oray of Bergen Point, Charles B. Gunther to Henricita Van Valkenburgh, both of this city. HAYES—NOUGUES-In San Francisco, Cal., Thursday, Nov. 11, at the residence of James Authons, by the Rev. Dr. Rella, Thomas Hayes of Liveror r., Alameda County, by Alice, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Nougues of San Fran-Baitimore and New York papers please copy.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIKO

BISSELL.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Saturday, Nov. 27, of diphtheris, James Miller, youngest son of filey S. B. S. and Family Miller hisself, age, 7 years and 9 months. Puneral services at 2 octock, Tuestay, Nov. 30.

CASEY-At Fork Larned, Kansas, Nov. 28, 1875. Adelia Thoraton, wife of Capt. Jan. S. Casey, U. S. A. and daughter of the late Gen. W. A. Thornton, U. S. A. CODDINGTON—On Sunday, 28th fast Martha A. class daughter of Thos. R. and Almira H. Codelaggion. The fineral services will be at Triaty Chapel on Tuesday morning at 11 closels, French of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

HOLBROOK-In this city, Nov. 17, after a long painful illness of an internal cancer, Charles C. Holbrook, formerly of MCALPINE-On Sunday morning, Nov. 28, 1875, Jane, widow of the late James McAlpino, in the 90th year of her

ere. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend

Brits South Engelhatt, Brooklyn, E. D. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

ROSS—Anmie E. Ross, Nov. 29, youngest child of Charles P. and Josephine G. Boss, nged 2 years, 5 months, and 25 days. Funeral activities will be held at the residence of her parents, Bioomield ave, Tossiay, 30th inst, at 2 p. m.

TERRETT—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 27, Dudley B. Terrett, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at its late residence, 53 Hanson place, at I o'clock p. m., Tuesday, the 30th.

VAN BOKKELEN—Entered into life on Sunday, Nov. 28, Spencer Astrain, only sen of Spencer D. C. and Ann Matilda Van Bokkeren, aged 19 years, 4 months, 9 days.

Pinneral services at 8t. Januars Charls, owner of Lafayette, ave. and St. Januar's Charls, owner of Lafayette.

VAN ZANDT—Suddenly on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 27, at Morristown, N. J., Theodore Van Zandt of Plainfield, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.

Special Notices.

Amateur Wood Wockers

can find every thing they require in KARE and FANCE WOODS planed ready for use at GEO, W. READ & Co.'s,

186 to 200 Lewis at, N. Y. Sond Coest atmospher Catalogue and Price List.

Soul 3-cent at amp for catalogue and Price Land.

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OF THE CHARBEE OF COMMERCE OF THE CHARLES OF COMMERCE OF THE CHARLES OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF THE LIGHTLATURE, Sessions of this Court are held duly at the reems of the aminote of Commerce, No. 65 william etc. so at at the order of a Armitrator, No. 220 Reserves, for the hearing and present themes of controversion disputes and matters of differences are simply for the controversion of the

Siv G. Lemenn Choo, Batt. M. D. Physician to the West-minder Hospital, writer: "Inaversalize the designate Cod-liver O. a transity of great power in the treatment of many the Long of the throat and Laryux, reportedly in Communi-tion of the latter, where it with amount rise whom everything to fails." Soft in expended respected Healt-root, 71, by all programs. Soft Communities, A.S. A.R., HARPORD & Co., amount. Soft Archiv for the United States, JOHN F. ILEVITY, CUSRAN & Co., New York.

Pest-Office Natice. the MAILS FOR EUROPE for the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 4, 1975, will close at line endice as follows: (b. 70.800A), bet. 4, 1975, who also sat line endice as follows: (b. 70.800A), bet. 5, 10.800 and SATURDAY at 11.00 a.m. and on SATURDAY at 11.00 a.m. and on SATURDAY at 6.000 and 11.00 a.m. T. L. JAMES, P. M. Trausces, Brudinges, Etc., "exploys than implier transfer, cheapest and unst; remery stee from all sour, rases, shaf-

from the built. The deviators run sale by side, and both are to good working order. They are kept sales, and both are to the norming till one after mulning it. Senits as very favorable terms. Application should be made at THE TRIBUNE Counting rooms.

trougge of Eurmers and Agricultarists, will find THE WEEKLYTHISTNE the most valuable and effective madium. It now reaches more fathers, and these of a belier class, than any other weekly paper published. Advertisaments, to secure proper classification, should be handed in on or before Tuesday of the week of imme,

or before Tuesday of the week of table.

The Philudelphin Office of The Prihune is at 119 SOUTH SIXTH ST. (Ledger Building.)

BUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED AT PUBLISHERS RATES.

Subscribers to the Daily in Philadelphia can have the paper served by carriers at their residences in time to be read at the Dreakfast table. It is received by Lightning Mail train at 7 gm., and is immediately dispatched to all parts of the city. Back numbers can usually be supplied at the office.